Brick in the Making at the Interprovincial Co.'s Plant.

The Interprovincial Brick Co., at Cheltenham are known all over Canada. Their product is sold from Halifax to Sault Ste. Marie.

The brick is made from the Medina Shale located in a part of the Caledon Mountains and can be viewed by passengers on the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. bound north trains which pass the site of this company.

The plant consists of two large mixing houses in which the huge seventeen and a half ton preses, the mills for grinding the shale, and other machinery used in the preparation of the raw brick; six of the old type rectangular down draught kilns, and one of the new continuous burning kilns, the first of the type to be erected in Canada.

Two men in charge of a steam shovel, take, by means of a miniature railway to the yard, 200 tons of shale daily from the pit in the north of the plant where the shale is quarried.

The shale is ground in circular pans by a cylinder which is known as a mulling motion. As it is reduced to powder moisture is mixed to prevent it from blowing around.

It is then passed by gravity over screens, which are opened with oval slots, to permit of the fine material required for the brick to pass through, the residue being discarded.

The screened product is now taken to the mixing mill, and when of the proper consistency, is put through the immense presses. Four bricks at a time are moulded by the enormous pressure, and are taken from the machine by a operator who piles them on trucks ready to be placed in the continuous burning kiln.

These trucks are of metal, covered with fire clay, and each holds 2000 bricks. As fast as the trucks are covered, they are wheeled to the entrance of the new kiln, in readiness for introduction to it.

Every two hours the kiln is opened, and a truck-load of finished brick taken out, while at the other end of the kiln, a fresh truckload is introduced.

This kiln is heated by six furnaces, burning coal, and situated, three on either side of the kiln, near the center. The intense heat from them is focused on the trucks passing at the time. But the surplus heat from the finis ing end, is carried by means of a fan and duct, to the entrance end, and is used in drying the bricks before they are baked.

The baking process is a gradual one, and when it is completed, the bricks are cooled by the withdrawal of the hot air as mentioned, and also by the introduction of a current of cool air by means of a false crown on the kiln, and also by means of slottered sides to the kiln.

There is no draught because we have an arrangement of vestibules, which cut off all possibility of a draught.

02

The kiln takes 45 truckloads of brick at a time, so that 90,000 bricks are constantly in course of being dried or baked, or cooled ready for taking from the kiln.

After the brick has been prepared as described, the work of filling the rectangular down-draught kiln begins. Each kiln holds 250,000 bricks, and it takes a fortnight to fill it to capacity.

The brick is dried by means of hardwood fires. After completely dried fires are kept on with gas-coal, and they are kept up for another for another fortnight. Later the fires are extinguished, and at the end of a week the brick is cool enough to take from the kiln.

There is such a great demand for brick that they find it almost impossible to fill the orders.

Seventy hands are now employed and the staff will probably be increased as summer advances.

In addition to the Interprovincial plant, the company is now operating the Atlas Brick Yard at Milton, Ontario.

Opened the day that war was declared, August 4th, 1914, the plant has never lost a day.

There were fifteen homes built for the needs of the company's workmen, They were from four to eight roomed houses and rented at from $8 and $13,50 per month, including free light.

The plant is situated on the high hills that bound the valley of the Credit, overlooking the

03

nestling village. On the northern and southern hills that guard the village, are the Baptist and Presbyterian churches. On the southern hill gleam the white stones that mark the resting place of the dead.

Through the valley winds the river at its loveliest. Broad meadows, tree shaded, winding water courses, rippling shallows, entice the wanderer and the lover of Nature.

The trucks from other centres, motors, the two trains, and the milk wagons, the drivers each bringing his quota of news, help to make this beautiful village quite a busy place.

Ferndale Park, built about a mile from the village, with its boating and dancing pavilion, is a pleasant place to spend the evenings.

The Women's Institute, assisted by the township council, put the concrete sidewalks on Main street. Cheltenham has every reason to be proud of its position among the villages of Peel.

West a Union church, about four miles South a Methodist church on 3rd Line West. These all were well attended and their members exchanged visits at all their social gatherings and funerals. The ministers, though opposed to each other's doctrine, were friendly. A Mr. Carter, "an Irish man from London" was very popular during his stay. Another Mr. Hamilton too was well liked. Doctrine at that period received more attention than "Christ's Sermon on the Mount."

Trans
MM

THE ORANGEVILLE BANNER.

December 10, 1936.

(From The Sun, December 1, 1870)

The post office and the Ontario hotel at Cheltenham, the latter owned and kept by Jacob S. Treacy, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, November 22nd.

06

Conservator, June, 18/36.

Con. June 18/36

Leave Central at Chetlenham But Will Have Own Building Chinguacousy People Decide

Subscribers Leave Location of New Switchboard to Commission

DISFAVOUR VICTORIA

Urge Leaving Cheltenham to Improve Trunk Line Transmissions

People served by Chinguacousy Municipal Telephone System will have 24-hour service in the near future, if any weight is attached to the prediction of several prominent farmers in the township. No comment is made by officials on the report and it is not likely that any definite announcement will be made until a meeting of the commissioners is called to decide where the new switchboard, recently purchased, will be situated. This meeting, it is believed, will be held in the near future. At present, the exchange opens at 6 a.m. and closes at 9.30 p.m., standard time, excepting on Sunday, when it remains open only five and a half hours.

By a vote of 107 to 31, subscribers of the system voted at a special general meeting in the township hall at Snelgrove on Monday afternoon to leave the exchange at Cheltenham, but to secure a building to be owned by the telephone shareholders in which to place the switchboard. Since the system was organized 25 years ago, the exchange equipment has been housed in rented quarters. A proposal whereby the present quarters with the same switchboard be used unul the end of the fiscal year under the direction of the telephone commission was flatly rejected. Trustees of the system comprise the reeve, deputy-reeve, and the three councillors of the township.

The proposal to continue under the present arrangement for a year was made by Aaron Laidlaw who also suggested that the central office be moved from Cheltenham to Victoria. Although the latter resulted in lengthy discussion, it met with little favour, and nearly all at the meeting were of the opinion that any benefit to be had by such a change would not warrant the expense which would be entailed. H. Caslor, who made the motion which met with such strong support, clearly and definitely stipulated that the switchboard be left in the village of Cheltenham.

At the outset of the meeting, Reeve David Moran produced a large map showing the course followed by all the trunk and service lines of the system. While not mentioning any particular place, he endeavoured to show that transmission and hearing would be improved by having the central office nearer the Centre road. The three sets of trunk lines to Brampton, Caledon and Bolton would each be shortened two and a half miles by such a move, he pointed out.

In reviewing the events which lead up to the special meeting on Monday, the reeve said that, following a meeting of the commission in April, Miss Mary A. Haines and her sisters, who have been operating the Cheltenham exchange for the past 17 years, made it known they wished to be relieved of their duties in this respect. No reason was given for the action proposed, he said. After approaching them two or three times to see if they would not be willing to carry on, Mr. Moran told the gathering that the commission decided to invest in a new switchboard. While the present one is capable of giving satisfactory service for some time, although of obsolete construction, he explained that it would become useless during the process of being moved. After visiting central offices at Erin, Caledon, and Bolton, a board manufactured by the Canadian Independent Telephone Company was purchased at a cost of $1,150, including installation charges.

After buying the board, it was found that the council or commission had no power to locate or re-locate a switchboard without authority being given at a general meeting of subscribers, it was further explained by Reeve Moran. Then he referred to the section of the Telephone Act which said that if subscribers failed to reach a decision at such a meeting, the matter would be left to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. "But I think," added the reeve, "we're all level headed enough to do our own business without sending it down to Toronto for them to do it for you."

In response to a query if the new board would be large enough to look after all the telephones in the township, including those served by the Bell Telephone exchange in Brampton, Mr. Moran stated that it had 15 cords, instead of 10 cords as at present, making it possible for 15 conversations to be carried on at the same time. While large enough to serve all municipal subscribers and renters, he said that it could not be hoped to give service to people in the low end of the township at a rate any lower than that charged by the Bell Company. At present, exchange service is given at Brampton to 351 municipal telephone users at the rate of $6 a year. The Chinguacousy system is allowed 17 cents on each long distance call originating at Cheltenham.

Wilbur Little, a former reeve of the

—Continued on page 12

Cont'd,

Conservator, June, 18/36.

Leave Central at Cheltenham Chinguacousy People Decide

Continued from page 9—

township who was appointed chairman at the beginning of the meeting, was in favour of leaving the exchange at Cheltenham, but strongly advised that the new board be placed in a building owned by the system in order to minimize confusion and expense whenever a change in operation was made.

"In my mind it is very doubtful if Cheltenham is anything near the proper place," declared Aaron Laidlaw, when making an amendment to the motion of Mr. Caslor. At first he suggested the present operation be continued for one or two years to provide time in which a reasonable and satisfactory understanding could be reached between subscribers and renters. Later, he confined his amendment to a one-year extension.

When T. H. Elliott, one of the men who organized the system a quarter century ago, started a discussion of financial matters to see if it was feasible and practicable to undertake any extensive expenditures at this time, he was declared out of order by Reeve Moran. Before any ruling was received from the chair, Aaron Laidlaw was on his feet, and, after a few words of praise for the valuable service given by Mr. Elliott in the last 25 years, carried the attention of the assembly back to a comparison of the advantages of Victoria and Cheltenham as exchange centres.

Before being interrupted, Mr. Elliott pointed out that in 1928, the last year when Wilbur Little was reeve, the telephone system reported a credit balance of $6,528. At the end of 1933, he said, it stood at slightly over $5,600, although, in 1932, more than $3,000 had to be expended on account of an ice storm. At the end of 1934, there was a balance of $1,243, and, at the close of 1935, a debit balance of $868. "Now, I ask you, gentlemen," appealed Mr. Elliott, "is your system as it is to-day able to go on like this much longer?"

Answering a question from Mr. Elliott, it was stated by the reeve that there was on Monday a credit balance of $1,640 in the bank, and that there remained owing $2,700 in arrears.

While no action was taken by subscribers on Monday as to deciding who would operate the new central equipment, six applications were read by the secretary, W. D. Bowles. The Misses Haines offered to continue for a two-year period, and, if requested, would provide a 24-hour service. Miss Eliza Campbell, while not asking for any position, offered to sell or rent her house to the commission. The other four applicants were Alex. McLaren, Garnett Wilson, R. H. Wellwood, and Silas Claridge.

James Olliff declared that people on the Chinguacousy system were getting "the best service in North America," but emphatically maintained that the central office should be in a building owned by the telephone organization.

At this point, one of the subscribers wanted to know why the commission bought the new board before calling the general meeting.

F. Ellis, township farmer started to set forth his opinion, when ex-Deputy Reeve James McKane wanted to know if Mr. Ellis was a subscriber or renter, and whether or not he was qualified to vote at the meeting.

"Never mind whether I am or not," snapped back Mr. Ellis. "That doesn't matter. I stirred this thing up three years ago anyway!"

Here, again, as frequently before during the meeting, small group discussions started to take place, and the chairman had some difficulty restoring order.

Gordon Sharpe, prominent young township farmer, wanted to know if it wouldn't be just as cheap to move the exchange to Brampton and then include all the telephones, if any change was to be made from Cheltenham. "Almost every time you lift the receiver, you end up with the Brampton operator, anyway," he contended.

"What do you mean, exactly," enquired Reeve Moran, "would you mean to put our own switchboard in Brampton, or have the Bell Telephone Company do all our switching for us?"

"I mean to have the Bell Telephone Company do all the switching, there isn't much difference in cost now."

Previously it had been pointed out by the reeve that the cost of switching for each user at Cheltenham averaged between five and six dollars, while the Bell company charged a flat rate of six dollars.

Deputy-Reeve Norman Cameron voiced his opinion that if service was asked for a greater number of Chinguacousy users, the Bell Company would probably claim this would warrant an increase in service charge from six, as at present, to possibly ten dollars or more.

George Parker, whose toll business from the mill at Cheltenham, provides quite a tidy income for the system each year, said that he had never received better service anywhere than is given by the present operators. He strongly disfavoured moving the exchange to Brampton, but advised that a place owned by the system be secured to house the central office and that tenders be called for operators.

It was then that W. J. McKinney appeared at the front of the hall, and, with his usual manner of wit, provided one of the brighter spots of the afternoon. "The way this meeting is just now, puts me in mind of a story, he started. "One time there was a church meeting, and one man got up and declared: 'I'm in favour of building a new church, and using the material out of the old church in the new church, and move that we continue to worship in the present building until the new one is completed'!"

Shortly after this, a vote was taken, each of the subscribers stepping to the platform to mark their ballots. Subscribers absent were allowed to vote by proxy. As soon as the result was announced, the meeting broke up, and a rush for cars was started by the greater part of those in attendance.

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Women's Institute RP

The Conser vator Apr. 22, 1926

CHELTENHAM

CHELTENHAM LADIES' GRANDMOTHERS' DAY

Grandmother's Day, observed by the Cheltenham Women's Institute at their regular meeting, revived pioneer days in the district and proved a very happy affair.

Mrs. J. Troughton, the present president, wore her great-great-grandmother's dress, now a possession of the McLarens at The Castle, Caledon. The gown is of delaine, and is trimmed with hand-made-lace, worked in Scotland. The gown is 150 years old.

Mrs. W. A. Lyons had a beautiful shawl brought from Wales 100 years ago, Miss Haines' shawl was also 100 years old. Others wearing shawls and bonnets were : Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. J. McQuarrie. Miss Elizabeth Campbell was in her grandma Lyons' wedding dress of satin; Miss Myrtle McDonald had a hand-knit shawl of white wool, 100 years old, and Miss Ida McQuarrie was outstanding in a shawl of Cameron plaid and a gophered bonnet.

Mrs. Will Lyons wore her grandmother's shawl, and others who wore antique garb were Mrs. Wilbert Wilkinson, Mrs. J. Sinclair, Mrs. Elmer Wilkinson. Those who did not wear a special costume added some antique touch in the shape of a brooch or ornament.

One of the very interesting relics was a quilt for which Mrs. Sinclair's great-great-grandmother spun the warp, and which her grandmother wove. She also brought a cup and saucer 100 years old. Mrs. Hugh McDonald

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had some ancient glassware, Mrs. W.W. Wilkinson, hair hair flowers made by her mother; Mrs. Troughton, a bake-kettle used by her grandmother Cameron, when the latter started housekeeping; also an old crimping iron.

4 Towns General

Cheltenham village is much smaller now. than in past years it was a very busy place. Mr F. Haines & his Brother Mr E. Haines both had Mills (Flour Mill) & Saw Mill & had good business. a Blacksmith shop belonging to Mr Simon Frazer. Harness business owned by Mr Mercer. Two Hotels owed by Mr Wm Henery & Mr Tracey both down now. 2 or 3 general Stores & all doing a good business (The Baptist Church. has a good congregation & is Built of red brick) The fine view as one drives up through the village over the Caledon Mountain is very good. two railroads carry produce up & down J. M.

103 Newmarket
Mrs Jessie Mitchell

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Mr Matthew Wilkinson had a Cabinet business. Mr Lee had a Tannery & had a good place; all the flour from Mr Haines Mill was taken in waggons by Mr R. Kannawin 12 miles, to Brampton

Information from Miss Grace Brown

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT CHELTENHAM

1. Robert Kee had a Tannery in an old Furniture Store,
2. There were three hotels
3. There were 2 Distilleries for making wheat whiskey whose characteristics were,
   1. It was smooth.
   2. Had no bite.
   3. Went down like molasses.
4. Taylors' was the first barn raised at Cheltenham without beer.

Furniture Factory 40 x 80 beside Saw Mill.

"The Conservator" June 30, 1910.

Industry
Telephone

CHELTENHAM

Cheltenham
2 copies

The telephone system is progressing as rapidly as possible. There are about 2,000 poles set in the lower part of the township and wiring has already commenced on the Centre Road from Victoria to Snelgrove. We understand that are some one hundred and twenty-four subscribers connected on the Cheltenham switchboard and when the third and second line are connected it will add about twenty more. We are pleased to say that all the subscribers are highly pleased with their phone.

Cheltenham copy

Industry Hydro

HYDRO-ELECTRIC FOR CHELTENHAM

New Brick Company Contracts for Power

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE STEPS

To Secure this Valuable Advantage fo the Farmers of the Township of Chinguacousy.

Cheltenham, May 4. - The Intercolonial Brick Company which recently acquired property here, is rapidly pushing forward the work in connection with the erection of their kilns and the preparation of their plant for work this summer. Already the cement foundations are being completed and the plant utilizing 8 acres will be turning out large quantities of brick in a few months. Mr. Stillwaugh, who has charge of the erection of the building and installing of the machinery, has a good force of men at work and is much encouraged by the progress that is being made. The company is contracting for 200 h.p. electrical energy from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Georgetown. This is the first Hydro-Electric Power to be secured for use in the Township of Chinguacousy. It is worthy of note that the Hydro Electric pwer should be the first employed at Cheltenham. For some time a discussion regarding the securing of power for farmers and others has been talked about by members of the council and others, but nothing has been accomplished. Now Cheltenham has made a start and it will be surprising if the whole township is not covered in a short time. With this start in the employment of hydro electric

HYDRO-ELECTRIC FOR CHELTENHAM - 2

in the west side of Chinguacousy it is expected that Dr. Graham and Robert Nelson and a few other energetic easterners who usually follow a good lead, will be up and doing. It is not up to the progressive farmers of the whole township to convince the council of the wisdom and importance of pushing the Hydro Electric project with the energy necessary to success. Why not call a meeting and get all those interested present.

CHELTENHAM

The story of Cheltenham, ~~Ont.,~~ in Upper Canada, begins in Little York, with a millwright from Cheltenham,* England, who could not find work at his own trade, but did not care for a temporary job splitting rails; a homesteader who could not find a permanent dwelling in York for himself and his wife, but was not satisfied with temporary quarters and a position as caretakers in the courthouse (one of the only three brick buildings in the town), secured for them by a judge who had come over on the same boat with them from England.

Charles Haines ~~Cheltenham, England,~~ Sr., ~~was possessed of considerable native shrewdness,~~ believed and saw that the future of this country lay with the pioneer settlers of new communities. He applied for a grant of land at a spot on the Credit River

Open up 9 lines to p. 4 where shown

* Cheltenham, England, ~~according to Armstrong's Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada,~~ with the same root as derives its name from the River Chelt, (~~from~~ the Roman celtae, people who hide in the forest), an affluent of the Severn, and Old English hamme, "an enclosure," meaning "an enclosure on the River Chelt." The town is named for its mineral springs and educational advantages.

the whole name

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where he saw there would be water power, and in 1820 he and his ten-year-old son, Chas. Haines, Jr., followed the surveyor's blazes through the bush to their new property. Although the place seemed only fit for wild animals, they cleared a certain amount of land and built a shanty; the following year, they took in a yoke of oxen, having to chop the trail for the last seven miles before they could get them through. The following year, 1822, he and his family, including a son, Ebenezer, who had been born in Little York, took up their permanent residence on the improved land.

His subsequent business success seemed to justify this venture, but if, as is said, he refused an offer to exchange a lot at the corner of King & Yonge Sts. for his mill at Cheltenham, he made a bad mistake as far as the interests of his descendants were concerned.

An idea of the early hardships of these pioneers may be gathered from the account of Ebenezer, the son who was born in York.

> "It was a waste howling wilderness where there was no school until I was fourteen years of age; and at that age my corporal frame was required to fight the forest out of the way of our bread and butter, and when my father got into the little shanty and the wolves every night roaring around our camp, it seemed to put him in mind of the howling of the lost in the regions of woe."

As a child brought up in the ~~most~~ rigid tenets of the Baptist faith, ~~such a parallel might occur very~~ the terrors of the wilderness naturally made an early and vivid impression

It was not until the sons of Chas. Haines, Sr., were sturdy youths well on their way to manhood that the village began to take shape around the second Haines mill.

sweetheart and his friends. They all drove into Toronto in a great lumber-waggon, and there, before the altar in St. James' Cathedral, Ebenezer Haines discovered that, if not Palestine, he could find Eden at least without ever leaving Canada West. Six of their seven surviving children were present at their diamond wedding in 1907, but in how different a country!

? and @ att

many changes. ~~Wm. Henry bought the first lot from Chas. Haines in 1827, and not long afterwards opened a hotel.~~ In 1842 the village

Following through the history of Cheltenham in successive directories we find ~~that in 1848 it~~ obtained its first post-office in charge of Mr. Allen. In 1851 it contained a grist and saw mill; in 1857-8, a mill, and three hotels, one built about 1850 with the pleasing motto

both built by Chas. Haines, Sr., but later handed over by him to two of his sons, the grist-mill to Frederick, the saw-mill to Ebenezer.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

At The

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL

Cheltenham, C.W.

J. S. Tracy, Proprietor.

about this time a certain Mr. Bishop gave his shop the resounding title of Panthea where "great deserations of things were to be had."

It also contained two general stores, four shoe stores, a blacksmith shop, a tailor and a dressmaker and milliner. By 1866, the community boasted three mills; several more artisans & merchants, including a trunk & saddle-maker; a dealer in stoves, copper, & sheet-iron; a wagon-maker, a cabinet, sash and blind maker, & upholsterer, and 2 bonnet makers; also a carpenter, a builder, and an insurance agent; not to mention a common school, a Baptist church, and an Orange Lodge. 19

John Vance, who was also a very proficient fifer in 12th July parades;

also Matthew Sanderson, operating a Carriage & Wagon Factory

Matthew Wilkinson, said to be one of the finest workmen in the country;

By 1874, we find

* Jas. Bollis, whose shop was burned down about 1900 & rebuilt by Mr. Fleming as a harness-making shop.

there were added a Presbyterian Church, masons, the Keys' steam tanneries, a painter, a clock-maker, and a pedlar; in this last directory we also find, for the first time, the term 'gentleman' used in place of any occupation. When we begin to find

gentlemen of leisure among the inhabitants of Cheltenham, we may well decide that, although there are eight Haineses still on the roll of citizens, pioneer days in Cheltenham are over.

Trs. to p. 7 where shown

Early in the twentieth century telephones were installed in this district, and by 1910 there were about 124 subscribers on the Cheltenham switchboard, with twenty to be added as soon as extra lines could be connected. In 1927 the Caledon Electric Company extended its line to Cheltenham.

(b) att ~~In 1886, for instance,~~ (a) att. Sometimes graver problems arose (c) att ~~If the same spirit~~ most of the trouble in Cheltenham is on a par with a

~~But there still survived,~~ Nevertheless in this district, the old spirit of rowdyism which had led to so many riots and so much rough practical joking in the days of the rebellion, and subsequently at election times was slow to die. ~~This~~ [redacted] colourful [redacted] 'scrap' between groups of young men from Cheltenham and Caledon, described in the Brampton Conservator of Nov. 13, 1913, as follows:

> "A prominent young man.. brought home a happy bride, when a number of sports from Caledon, including a young student, obtained permission from the groom to give them a friendly charivari. Six of our (Cheltenham's) young men responded to the invitation to participate, and went in a rig to the scene

of action, each one armed with a gun, as the invitation called for something that would produce a noise.... They found that the young couple had left for parts unknown, but two of the Caledon men were there to welcome the visitors who were requested to leave their weapons in the rig. On going back they found that their harness, blanket and one gun had disappeared.. The Caledon men were accused of having a gang hidden in the bush.... Hot words ensued and the young men apparently left for home,"

but actually

"returned and hid near the rig. Soon the Caledon men also returned.. headed by the student, and a fight took place in which ..... cut faces, bleeding noses and torn clothes resulted."

About 1890 a camp of the Sons of Scotland was organized in the village. Soon after a new town hall was built for all public meetings.

(?)

Such incidents, however, have not interfered with the quiet progress of Cheltenham along social & industrial lines.

Insert from p. 6

Perhaps this very rowdyism was a sign of reviving energy in Cheltenham, for it was the following year that, after years of comparative stagnation, the renaissance of the village began. On August 4th, 1914, the Intercolonial (now the Interprovincial) Brick Company was organized to quarry Medina shale from the Caledon Mountains, and grind and press it into bricks. Mr. F. C. McFarren, president of the company, and Kenneth Stilwaugh, superintendant of the Cheltenham plant, declared in 1922 that they could not supply the demand for Credit

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Valley brick. This concern, contracting for 200 h.p. electrical energy, was the first in Chinguacousy to use hydro-electric power, and was also the first in Canada to operate a continuous burning kiln, and the whole business was from the beginning on a similarly high level of efficiency. Cheltenham has been further improved by the erection of fifteen homes built for the needs of the company's workmen, from four to eight roomed houses and rented at from $8 to $13.50 per month, including free light.

On the northern and southern hills that guard the village of Cheltenham as described by the Conservator in 1922 are Baptist and Presbyterian churches, both of brick, and on the southern hill gleam the white stones that mark the resting place of the dead. In the old days violent doctrinal disputes shook the village, chiefly on the subject of immersion,

> "Through the valley winds the river at its loveliest. Broad meadows, tree shaded, winding water courses, rippling shallows, entice the wanderer and the lover of Nature.
>
> The trucks from other centres, motors, the two trains, and the milk wagons, the drivers each bringing his quota of news, help to make this beautiful village quite a busy place.

VILLAGE OF CHELTENHAM

Cheltenham is situated on the Credit River and is in the north-western corner of the Township of Chinguacousy, It lies twelve miles north-west of Brampton, and seven mileseast of Georgetown, and has a population of about three hundred. The place was first settled by Charles Haines in 1816. He was a millwright in England and coming to America settled in New York City. After remaining there a year he came to Little York, now Toronto. In 1820 he and his son, also named Charles, made a tour of the Township of Chinguacousy. They had drawn a piece of land from the Government after having seen the then newly surveyed map of the Township. When they located their property, they were not very favourably impressed with it. After a couple attempts to make a living they finally settled down in 1822. For a number of years the Settler were very few and it was not until several years later that they began to come in.

The nearest grist mill at that time was at Weston and many a bag was carried over rough roads on tired pioneer shoulders to keep their families living. In 1847 Mr. Haines built a small log grist mill at Churchville. This was considered a tremendous undertaking at that time but the business assumed large proportions.

The only serous drawback to the business was the scarcity of water at certain times of the year. When his trade became so heavy that a new mill was necessary, he moved three miles up the river. Here he was able to build one of the best mill-dams in the province. From that time began the building of the village.

The first store was built in [illegible] by F. Haines. The second built by the same man was rented to J. Neiland. The first tavern or hotel was built in 1845 by C. Spence and the second by W. Henry in 1848. ~~Fracey's Hotel built a few years later was burned down about 1900.~~ The other two were torn down.

who in 1827 had bought the first lot from the founder of the village.

Previous to this time no name had been assigned to the settlement and as Mr. Haines, Sr., came from Cheltenham in England, that became its name which it has retained ever since. It still continued to grow, but when the Hamilton and North Western and The Credit Valley Railway passed through avout 1877 the place more than doubled in size.

At that time the village contained two churches, the Baptist and the Presbyterian. The Baptist was then a little white frame building and the other a small brick church. Both are now fine brick edifices and a credit to the village.

The school then in use is still standing and being used. In 1917, with the starting of the brickyards, more room was necessary, and accordingly the second school was built. The Lodge of the Good Templars has since passed out of existance, but the Orangemen are still going strong.

As time passed the business of the mill increased. It had three runs of stones and turned out about ten thousand barrels of flour a year. Messrs. E. Haines and son built a large saw-mill just below this and is still in use. The material used in building this came from the sidehill coming into the village.

Messrs. Robert and John Keys were the proprietors of an old established steal tannery. This was located on the first lot north of the first bridge on the main street. It was abandoned several years ago and has since been torn down.

Matthew Sanderson, Esq., owned the Carriage and Wagon Factory which was located near the first bridge. A flourishing business was carried on here for years, but has long since gone out of business. Until 1898 Mathew Wilkinson operated one of the finest cabinet factories in the country.

The Blacksmithshop owned by Chenny & Fraser

is still in the hands of the latter's son, William Fraser.

John Bollis carried on a tailoring business at the stand now occupied by Mr. Foster. This was burnt down about 1900 and when rebuilt was used a s a harness making shop and was run by Mr. Fleming, later of Brampton.

Cheltenham now has one of the finest general stores in the country in that of Mr. Watts. The stock included every article required in the average country household thereby giving the people of the community no excuse for not buying in their own town.

Mr. H. Taylor looks after most of the Real Estate business handled in the village and district. Mr. E.G. Wilkinson carries on large Fire and Automobile Insurance business.

Since the Caledon Electric Company extended its line to the village a year ago, the conveniences made possible by electricity have become available in the village.

The Interprovincial Brick Yards, which were taken over by the Cooksville Brick and Shale Company a year ago, far in helping out the employment situation in the village. The plant was originally established in 1917 and has been operating at capacity almost ever since.

The districts around and about

27

Cheltenham can be equalled no other place in the county in regard to scenery and natural beauty. Cheltenham, besides being one of the oldest, is also one of the most picturesque in the County of Peel.

The Conservator. February 22, 1917.

UNION AND CHELTENHAM
(Coal Situation)

The snow storm of last Monday afternoon was not received with any signs of welcome in these parts. It meant that the coal question is just that much farther off being settled, for the already badly drifted railroads promise to be put still farther out of business. One man who had gone to Georgetown for a sleighload of coal and had come back with a bag of the black diamonds, was heard giving his opinion of the weather man in no uncertain language. "No coal," and colder weather in sight. It carries people back to the good old pioneer days in Canada, when you could have all the fuel you wanted by going out in the back lot and cutting it. Dad and the boys feel as if they were hard put to it when mother and the girls point with meaning signs to the coal scuttle, Dad of the old times knew what real work was in the procuring of fuel, and how his great grandsons are getting a taste of what he got the first thing in the morning, when they rise to put on a wood fire owing to the shortness of what they can procure by ringing the phone and signing a cheque.

Cheltenham 2 copies

TAR AND FEATHERS

An interesting case will come before the Bench on Monday. A man named Hickson was tarred and feathered on the 23rd and the matter will be investigated by their Worships.

Aug. 2 - 1885.

Several of young men of Cheltenham ~~district~~ were tried for having tarred and feathered a certain Hickson, who ~~had apparently kept subjecting~~ inhabitants the ~~people~~ of the Village ~~of Cheltenham~~ to unspeakable annoyance and ~~as a public nuisance. On July 22nd his~~ conduct whose on this occasion had been so vile and indecent as to rouse the indignation of all good people, ~~was aroused, and that night he was called from his bed and tarred and feathered.~~ The presiding magistrate very justly took into consideration the disreputable character of Hickson, along with insufficient evidence, and dismissed the case.

Cheltenham

Conservator 27th Sept., 1934.

Mushrooms

Champion Mushroom Hunter

GEORGE CLARRIDGE

(Picture of Mr. Clarridge with basket of mushrooms).

Cheltenham lays claim to the mushroom hunting championship of Peel county. In three hours he collected more than fifteen pounds of first class mushrooms in the vicinity of Cheltenham. As an expert mushroom tracker, Mr. Clarridge thinks that the present weather conditions are ideal for the purpose.

Copy made for Natural History

"The Conservator." Nov 13th, 1913.

Charivari

CHELTENHAM.

cheltenham

2 copy

Charivari.

A very disgraceful piece of rowdyism took place here last week. A prominent young man of the community brought home a happy bride when a number of sports from Caledon, including a young student, obtained permission from the groom to give them a friendly charivari. Six of our young men responded to the invitation to participate and went in a rig to the scene of action each one armed with a gun as the invitation called for something that would produce a noise. When they arrived, they found that the young couple had left for parts unknown but two of the Caledon men were there to welcome the visitors, who were requested to leave their weapons in the rig. On going back they found that their harness, blanket and one gun had disappeared and then the fun began. The Caledon men were accused of having a gang hidden in the bush which was stoutly denied. Hot words ensued and the young men apparently left for home. Two of them returned and hid near the rig and soon the Caledon men, accompanied and headed by the student and a fight took place in which all took part. Cut faces, bleeding noses and torn clothes resulted. The visitors are still out two guns, a set of harness and a blanket and the charivari could not be termed a success.

32

ml 109

CHINGUACOUSY TWP. MINUTES

pg. 498

16 December, 1918.

...that the collector of taxes be instructed not to collect the taxes of $8.40 from the Valda rest Home in Cheltenham for this year it being a charitable institution Carried

...

not room for last two letters at end of line

33

Special Consecrata 10/5/39

HEADS OF BAPTIST CONGREGATION

Rev. William Watson (Left) has been pastor of Cheltenham Baptist church for the past 13 years. He also preaches at Snelgrove Baptist church. On the right is shown his capable help-mate, Mrs. Watson. The latter five years ago received a life membership and badge, from the Women's Missionary Circle for her faithful services.

Special Consensata 18/5/39

Cheltenham Pastor On Field 13 Years

Rev. William Watson, B.A., B.Th., has been pastor of the Cheltenham Baptist Church for the past thirteen years, and since his arrival the church and all its branches has been in better standing than it has been for years past. Mrs. Watson is also instrumental in the success of the church and its work, she being president of the Women's Mission Circle for the past thirteen years, the organization being one of the strongest in the County of Peel at the present time. Owing to her untiring efforts to make the society a success, she was presented with a life membership and badge in 1936.

Rev. William Watson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, attended McMaster University, and was ordained in Olds, Alberta. He was president of the Baptist convention at Alberta in 1924, and was also Moderator of the Guelph Association. Mr. Watson also won the Ryrie gold medal for oratory in the McMaster University. He has also seen considerable war experience from 1915 to 1917 with the 21st Battalion. At the present time Mr. Watson occupies the pulpits on the circuit of Cheltenham and Snelgrove.

COPY

Cheltenham KS

Enclosed with a letter received 14th May, 1936 from Mrs. Margaret Campbell, 50 Goulburn Ave., Ottawa.

Return to file.

Incident in Cheltenham

In earlier years two Hotels in Cheltenham supplied accommodation to transients, entertained local meetings also supplied drink to the thirsty. One Hotel was kept by a Liberal in politics, a Conservative owned the other.

No. 1 was liberal in practice as in Politics.

No. 2, apparently kept in strict obedience to the law.

Many made their first wrong step in life when they drank in No 1. The son of a well to do farmer a young man of splendid physique, intelligent and popular, married one his equal but superior in self control. a little son the light of their eyes thus for a time they possessed a happy home, but this young

man fell a victim of Drink. He was heard to say, "I would give much if I could be saved from this awful thirst"

He was pursuaded to go to Guelph Sanitarium for treatment. Too late. as the Doctor talked with ~~it~~ and examined he realized the end was near and told his wife to take him home at once, as he was very ill. As they waited at the station he passed away, a sad home coming. Before the funeral his Mother sent to the Minister. Please do not be too hard on my Poor son. The Minister's heart was sore, and said, "I could not". Many friends filled the church, an impressive awe seemed to fill the Church as he read this verse, "We are verily concerning our brother in that we ~~saw our brother in that we~~ saw the anguish of his soul when he besaught us and we would not hear" This address and application was very touching, as at times "We are verily guilty" was repeated. Soon after a committee was formed to endeavor to take some

action. A careful inspection of conditions was made, when it was found two hotels were not needed to supply local need. Hotel No 1 did not fulfil requirements of the law.

A petition was drawn up and signed by five sixths of the voters in the polling division to cancel the License of Hotel No. 1. The Commissioners met in March. The petition was presented by the Minister who represented the Petitioners by request. It was discussed and decision adjourned for two weeks. An argument it was given by the Liberal "The Liberals would have no place to meet" He would consent to close one, if it were No 2. adjournments were continued till June and then the license was given The Hotel caught fire from a defective flue and destroyed. It has not been rebuilt.

RS.

CHINGUACOUSY TWP. MINUTES

TOWN HALL

pg. 67

15 August, 1921.

...that the Treasurer pay Miss Margaret Henry Treasurer of the Womans Institute Cheltenham re grant to sidewalks $100.00...

CHINGUACOUSY TPW. MINUTES

SNELGROVE TOWN HALL

pg. 58

4 April, 1921.

...

A deputation of Ladies from the Womans Institute Cheltenham visited and addressed the Council in referance to the dangerous condition of the side-walks in the Village and asked for a grant to assist to buy the material to repair the same. The deputation in behalf of the Womans Institute agreeing to suppement the same in cash and expect to have the work done by gratis labor

...

...that the Treasurer pay on the order of the Commissioner of the Village of Cheltenham $200.00 for local improvements of sidewalks Cheltenham to raise an equal amount Carried

...

ml

CHINGUACOUSY TWP. MINUTES

TOWN HALL

pg. 338

19 May, 1884.

...that the Treasurer be authorised to pay to F. Haines for the Cheltenham Farmers and Mechanics Institute, the sum of $10.00

...

From James [illegible] Laughlin

Towns

Mrs. A. McColl, Inglewood

G. Cheltenham

Cheltenham

towns

Near the north-west corner of Chinguacousy and about eleven miles from Brampton on the River Credit is the settlement called Cheltenham. They also boast a grist mill. Chinguacousy is the second largest wheat producing township being exceeded only by Whitby and before all the rest.

(1850)

TOWNS

From James McLaughlin

Mrs. A. McColl, Inglewood

~~Cheltenham~~ Chinguacousy twp.

Near the north-west corner of Chinguacousy and about eleven miles from Brampton on the River Credit is the settlement called Cheltenham. They also boast a grist mill, Chinguacousy is the second largest wheat producing township being exceeded only by Whitby and before all the rest.

(1850)

GAME

Used by Baillie A Fish

Extract from Questionaire sent in by A. T. Haines, 42 Shillon Road, Hamilton, with letter of Feb. 8, 1932.

game 2 copies

Spot 24 3

They got all the game they needed, wild pigeons were so plentiful they would darken the sun for hours in their flight. Fish so plentiful that in many places one could not see the bottom of the Credit River for trought. At first they used no bait, simply put several hooks on the line and swished it through the water and caught the fish. Later used spears for the salmon trout, later ordinary fishing tackle for fishing.

So plentful were the speckled trout that when the log dam was built at Cheltenham they used to put a large bucket with a trap in it just where the trout would jump up to get over the falls. They would sometimes fall back and would drop into the bucket with the trap. When full they would pick out the best and feed the pigs on the rest.

Towns Cheltenham

Taken from letter of Peter Fleming, Brantford, Ont. R. R. #2. c/o F. B. McIntyre.

She (widow of John Sinclair) some time later married William Henry who for many years ran a hotel in Cheltenham. The Haines family were the original settlers in Cheltenham district. Coming from a place of that name in England. Mr. Haines sen. was a millwright and built a saw mill and also a flour-mill. Ebenezer his son was given the saw-mill and Fredrick the grist mill. At one time large quantities of flour in Barrels were teemed to the Grand Trunk from there. Wm. Muir who in later years became Editor of the Canadian Baptist Toronto was at one time miller in the Haines Mill. The early settlers were largely Highland Scotch and English and were fairly well conducted.

In the business part of the village were Matthew Wilkinson, Cabinet-maker; Mr. Sanderson, wagon-maker; John Vance, wagon-maker; who was a very proficient fifer for 12th July parades ; George Cheyne, blacksmith; James Campbell, storekeeper; a Mr. Bishop also storekeeper who named his place the Pantee-ne-hoea where a great deserations of things were to be had. John Campbell and Robert Wilkinson were the different shoe makers, Sam Brown was stone-mason, John Bolous in later years was tailor. Wm. Baker was cooper, George Cheyne and James Thompson were blacksmiths. Chas. King in later years was also a storekeeper. L.L. Mercer saddle and harness maker. Wm. Henry and Jake Tracy HotelKeepers. Dr. John McConnell practiced there for a time. He was

(c) A certain doctor in the village, a Gold medalist of Toronto University, but much given to drink, ~~and~~ was eventually sent to Penitentiary for seven years for a serious crime. Such events, however, were rare, and

(b) ~~the~~ ~~The~~ villagers built a little home for an aged woman who was unbalanced in mind. The house was about halfway up the hill. ~~The writer with~~ Mr. Fleming admits being one of a number of ~~other~~ boys who took a drunken man out of her bed one night and rail-rode him for nearly half a mile. Perhaps this links up with court reports of an occasion in 1885 when

Toronto Evening Telegram

May 28th 1937.

Wolves Howled As Children Walked To Sunday School At Cheltenham Century Ago

Cheltenham, May 28 (Staff Special)—Wolves howled in the forest while children trod woodland paths to Sabbath school in Cheltenham a century ago. On June 6 the Baptist church will celebrate the centenary of the school, which was first held in the home of Charles Haines, Sr., who, with his son, Charles, chopped their way through the bush to land the father had taken up under a Crown deed.

Three generations of his family, including himself, have held the post of superintendent of this Sunday school, and, in all, five members of the family have filled the post. Charles Haines, Sr., was succeeded by his son, Charles, and the present superintendent of the school, A. T. Haines, is a grandson of the first settler. Charles Haines, Jr., was superintendent for 27 years, and A. T. Haines has occupied the position for the past 35 years.

The history of the founder of the school throws light on the struggles of the pioneers who made Peel county. Charles Haines sailed from England to New York, where he spent the first winter of his life in the New World, then moved to Toronto in 1817. His first child was born in the courthouse of "Little York." Sailing in the same ship from England had been a judge who was to sit on a case between the government and the Hudson's Bay Company. The judge promised Haines that if he would come to York the judge would provide living quarters and funds, so that he, too, might have a comfortable home.

BORN IN COURTHOUSE

This agreement was followed, and a son, Ebenezer, father of A. T. Haines, was born in the halls of justice, so to speak. A. T. Haines remembers his grandfather's description of the town at that time. There was a log jail, and across from the jail a grassy field, surrounded by a picket fence, in which "breachy" cattle were impounded. The courthouse in which Ebenezer Haines was born, according to the pioneer's description, was situated where the Arcade now stands, on Yonge street.

Charles Haines split rails for a day, and then decided that there was no future in the rail business and resigned. By trade he was a millwright, and when he saw a newly surveyed map of Peel county, he decided that a winding valley on the northwestern reaches of the Credit River offered better promise of a comfortable living than did prospects in the town of York.

In 1820 he and his son, Charles, Jr., plodded through the bush trails, following the blaze marks of surveyors until, after wandering disconsolately about a wild, inhospitable countryside, they found Lot 29. Their hopes fell when they saw the land they had chosen, for, according to the words of the older man, "it seemed only fit for the habitation of bears and wolves, of which there were plenty about."

Rather than give up the land he had taken from the Crown, Charles Haines returned to York, and found employment for the winter, and in the spring of the following year returned and brought a yoke of oxen.

FEW SETTLERS

There were few settlers in the district at that time, and the nearest grist mill was at Weston, 30 miles away. Farmers who wanted their grain ground had, perforce, to pack the grain on their shoulders to and from this mill. Only by communal enterprise were the pioneers able to retain their hold on the land they had cleared, difficulties piling up that only the community as a whole could cope with.

Haines, remembering the trade he had followed in England, built a grist mill on the Credit in 1847, and although the mill was a small affair compared to that which is situated in the same location to-day, it was constructed with great difficulty because of the lack of transportation for bringing the necessary machinery to the village.

Ten years after he had brought his family to Cheltenham, Charles Haines was baptized in the Credit River, not far from his home, by the Rev. A. Stewart of Toronto. Four years later, in 1836, a two weeks' "protracted meeting" was held in the schoolhouse at Boston, a tiny hamlet further up the river, and his wife and other pioneers of the district were baptized. Rev. Mr. Millard of Etobicoke made monthly calls to the district, and services were held in the houses of the worshippers.

The genesis of the Sabbath school, however, came before the visits of Rev. Mr. Millard, and, so far as can be ascertained, services were held for the children of the district in the home of Charles Haines, Sr., in 1832. A church was not formally organized until 1844, although for some years prior to that time there had been regular meetings of members of the congregation at the homes of the members.

FIRST MINISTER

Rev. James Campbell was the first minister to make his home in the district, and Sabbath school and church services were held in the village school, on the site of the present C.N.R. station. At this school a meeting was held for the formal organization of the school, and Joseph Mountain was chosen children's superintendent. Teachers were chosen, and a collection taken from them, amounting to 15 shillings, seven pence half-penny, which was used for the purchase of books.

In 1846 there was an attendance of 60 at the opening service. Meetings had to be discontinued during the winter, however, because of the impassable condition of the few roads leading to the village.

A library was formed, a pioneer secretary noting that, "it is our belief that an intelligence of intellectual, religious and moral nature may be furthered by the establishing of a library." If officers of this library were absent from meetings of their board, without good excuse, they were fined sixpence each, and, if they were absent for three meetings without tendering sufficient explanation, they were expelled from the board. Readers were allowed two weeks in which to peruse books which were chiefly of an informative character, including a number of good scientific works.

The first church to house the congregation was built in 1848, during the pastorate of Rev. Hugh Reid, who was not ordained until 1853. The present building was erected in 1892, in the ministry of Rev. James Hamilton. Rev. W. S. Watson is the pastor incumbent, and Prof. George Gilmour of McMaster University is to be the speaker at the centenary services.

Towns-Cheltenham

46

CHELTONIAN FINDS NEW HAVEN ACROSS THE SEA

(Continued From Page Nine)

ship drew settlers, a rough trail was worn down from Weston to the Credit's bank, and over it, on human shoulders, went every pound of flour and other provisions needed by the pioneers. Later, the Haines family acquired a team of oxen, and thereafter hauled its supplies over a rough tote road hewn out of the forest.

Pioneer Trials and Hardships

"It was in 1823 that the Haines family arrived at what is now Cheltenham, and the first few years were but a repitition of the trials and hardships that conquerors of this continent have always faced and always overcome. A few years later, sustenance became so scant that it was necessary to seek employment elsewhere, and for several months, Charles, Sr., was occupied at his trade, building a mill at Niagara Falls, a hundred miles away. His good wife, true mate of a pioneer, meanwhile taught school in Toronto, leaving the children, of whom there were by that time nine, in charge of the oldest son, to carry on as best they could. In those days Indians roamed the valley and paddled their canoes up the river to the meeting place in the meadow land; but they were friendly and gave no trouble; in fact, lent many a helping hand to the little band. Timber wolves, also numerous, were a source of danger, but the oungsters, versed in the ways of the woodsman, had learned how to handle them.

Victory's Foundation Laid

"Holding fast to his original dream of independence, Haines, Sr., with his wages from Niagara Falls, augmented by the savings of his wife, started construction of a grist mill of logs, to contain one run of stones. That was in 1827. It is said, in emphasis of his difficulties, that it took one year to cut the stones from a river outcrop and then two more months to haul them to the mill site with his oxen and place them in position. Meanwhile, the Credit had been dammed to provide power.

"That was the real beginning of the Cheltenham of Ontario. Years later, a sawmill was built on the other side of the river, and from its primitive equipment came the lumber to build the little village that gradually shaped itself. Many years later, the grist mill, improved and enlarged, was sold to a company of larger scope and still grinds busily.

"The old sawmill was in more recent years transformed into a planing mill, as all the timber economically available had been logged.

Prosperity Slowly Won

"The hum of the grist mill and its promise of substenance gradually drew population to the settlement. The first store was built in 1842 by Fred Haines, Sr., the first tavern opened its doors in 1845, and a more pretentious one, now closed, followed later. In 1851 the first Baptist Church was built, and remained the only place of worship for the little flock until 1870 when a Presbyterian Church was erected on the south hill.

"In 1892 the present church replaced the old, and in 1907 the Presbyterians followed with a second and more commodious place of worship on the old site of the southern hill.

"In 1874 the Hamilton and Western railway, later taken over by the Grand Trunk, and now part of the Canadian National system reached town, and three years later the Credit Valley railway, now part of the Canadian Pacific system, passed through on its way to Owen Sound. These modern touches gave impetus to the village and prosperity ran bankfull for several years. The population now centred there is approximately 300—wearing an air of content and peacefulness that distinguishes all comfortably prosperous communities.

Strains of a Pioneer

"It was Alfred T. Haines, grandson of the original pioneer, who marshalled these facts from the family archives of his mind. I found him busily at work alone in the planing mill on the south side of the river, reached by the dam roadway and just opposite the original grist mill site of a century ago. His personality stamps him as of true pioneer stock—the kind that has whittled an empire bit by bit from the primeval. Over six feet in height, lean, soft-spoken and of kindly eye, he typifies all that is best in the strain. He is a son of Ebenezer Haines, son of the original settler, who died in 1865 at the age of 78, nearly fifty years after leaving the old hime in England, and who is buried in the little Churchyard on the south hill. Alfred T. Haines is one of thirteen children, of whom but four now survive—a son and three daughters. His father died in 1910 at the age of 92—a life embracing the first settlement and all the later development of the neighborhood. Within the past few years three members of the family have died—Rev. Ebenezer J. Haines, Pastor of Freelton, Ontario; James E. Haines, who moved to Toronto; and Mrs. N. V. Watson, who had moved to Snelgrove. The three surviving sisters all live in Toronto—Mrs. G. S. Black, Mrs. McLellan and Mrs. G. W. C. Graham. In the winter months, Alfred T. Haines lives at Hamilton with his wife and four children; in the summer the family lives in a little white-washed house, built seventy or eighty years ago, within sound of the humming mill and the murmuring river. It was built by the father of Alfred T. Haines in the early days of the struggle to plant a family in new ground. To the son and to his family and to Mrs. W. T. Fraser, of Cheltenham, another descendant, this old Cheltonian of England gives thanks for hospitality and help in assembling the historical facts in this little tale of a Canadian pioneer.

Land of Verdant Loveliness

"Cheltenham, Ontario, the work of three generations of hardy men and women springing from that other Cheltenham so far away is as lovely and peaceful a spot as I have ever seen in the province, well worth a visit from those who find pleasure in sylvan beauty.

"Four miles further along an excellent gravelled highway to the north is another pleasing picture—Belfountain, where man has vied with Nature in beautification. It also is on the credit, where it makes a splashing descent from the Caledon Hills. The stream has been dammed in a rocky gorge. An ornamental bridge is constructed just above the lake and the banks of the lake cribbed with rock. Under the maples on the near side a public picnic space, with tables and benches has been provided, and all are free to drink in the abundant beauties. Just below the dam cascade is strung a spidery wire bridge, leading to the further high bank and many a rustic seat from which are unfolded exquisite glimpses of green lawns, brilliant flowers, and fountains. The Torontonian responsible for the improvements has done his work lovingly and with true artistry."

Edited Toronto Journal

Sidney Norman is the second son of the late George Norman, former Mayor of Cheltenham and for many years editor and proprietor of the "Examiner" which had been founded by his father.

Sidney Norman joined his uncles, Benjamin and William S. Norman, also old Cheltenonians, at Spokane, Washington, U.S.A. in 1889 and for the past forty years has been prominently identified with the mining industry in the United States, Canada, Alaska and Mexico.

He was at one time mining editor of the "Los Angeles Times" and later editor and proprietor of "Los Angeles Mining Review." Fifteen years ago he founded "Mining Truth" of Spokane and continued as its editor for eight years.

Four years ago he removed to Toronto and was for some time editor of the "Canadian Mining World."

Weston Mill Once Nearest To Cheltenham

Charles Haines Had Little Opportunity To Follow Trade of Millwright

Special Conservator
18/5/39

A story of the arrival of the Haines families at Cheltenham will interest the people of to-day, and enlighten them considerably of the origin of the village from days gone by. The father of Charles Haines, and early pioneer, was a native of England, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1816. He was a millwright and after arriving at New York City, worked at his trade until the following spring, when he moved to Little York, May 1817. When he arrived at this place he found only a small settlement with a log gaol in the centre, and nearly opposite was a piece of ground with a picket fence around called a pound for the purpose of locking up breechy cattle. He thought it was a strange country, and he found it impossible to get anything in connection with his trade. After investigating for a few days he succeeded in getting a job splitting rails, but after trying that for one day, he thought it was quite enough of that kind of business and threw up the job. While looking over the newly surveyed map for Peel, he saw a point where the Credit River ran through Cheltenham, and at a venture, drew it from the Government, which proved that he was a man of good judgment, as it proved to him and his family after him, a source of wealth. In the year 1820, he and his son, travelled through the township of Chinguacousy that he had taken up, and the only thing they had to guide them was the surveyors blaze on the trees. After a weary search Lot No. 2 was found, and when they found that was their place, they were inclined to return, for it seemed a place only fit for bears and wolves to dwell in, of which at that time there were plenty. That same year Mr. Haines did his settlement duties, built a shanty and cleared so much land after which he returned to Little York. The following year 1821, he went from Little York to his land and took a yoke of oxen with him, and was obliged to chop a road through the bush for them for the last seven miles, so that they might get through with the sled. The first night in the woods they were obliged to chain the oxen to a tree and leave them all night with nothing to eat, the only provisions the oxen at any time could get was brousing tree. He remained on his land this second time for five weeks and again returned to Little York and settled permanently on his property in the following year, 1822. At the time there were only a few settlers, and it wasn't until some years after the settlers began to come in, but those that were there acted as brokers, helping each other in every way possible. The nearest grist mill at that time was at Weston, and many a bag was carried over rough roads on tired shoulders to cheer the family on reaching home. Every year there were fresh arrivals of settlers, and in 1847 Mr. Haines built a small grist mill which was considered a large undertaking at that time, however, the mill prospered, and finally assumed large proportions, and from this circumstance no doubt can be attributed the settlement of the present village of Cheltenham. The subject of our memoir, Charles Haines, was born in England in the year 1810, and, as mentioned before, came out to Canada with his parents, and was with them and took part in all the hardships of early settling. He bought a lot and resided on it in the year 1830. In 1836 he married, and had five boys and one girl. In 1847 his wife died, he marrying again, but had no family. He lost by death his only daughter and two sons. His second wife died in the year 1868. His advantages for an education were such as every early settler has to put up with being very limited. He followed principally farming, and worked a great deal at carpentering and the mill-wright business. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1863, in 186g a commissioner, in 1871 issuer of marriage licenses. His interests were always with the Reform party.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO. November 25, 1931.

Victory's Foundation Laid. Cont'd.

and enlarged, was sold to a company of larger scope and still grinds busily.

The old sawmill was in more recent years transformed into a planing mill, as all the timber encomincally available had been logged.

PROSPERITY SLOWLY WON

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO. November 25, 1931.

Prosperity slowly won. (Cont'd.)

and peacefulness that distinguishes all comfortably prosperous communities.

STRAIN OF A PIONEER.

It was Alfred T. Haines, grandson of the original pioneer, who marshalled these facts from the family archives of his mind. I found him busily at work alone in the planing mill on the south side of the river, reached by the dam roadway and just opposite the original grist mill site of a century ago. His personality stamps him as of true pioneer stock--the kind that has whittled an empire bit by bit from the primeval. Over six feet in height, lean, soft-spoken and of kindly eye, he typifies all that is best in the strain. He is a son of Ebenezer Haines, son of the original settler, who died in 1865 at the age of 78, nearly fifty years after leaving the old home in England, and who is buried in the little, churchyard on the south hill. Alfred T. Haines is one of thirteen children, of whom but four now survive--a son and three daughters. His father died in 1910 at the age of 92--a life embracing the first settlement and all the later development of the neighbourhood. Within within the past few years three members of the family have died --Rev. Ebenezer J. Haines, pastor of Freelton, Ontario; James E. Haines, who moved to Toronto; and Mrs. N. V. Watson, who had moved to Snellgrove. The three surviving sisters all live in Toronto--Mrs. G.S. Black, Mrs. McLellan and Mrs. G.W.C. Graham.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO. November 25, 1931.

Strain of a Pioneer. Cont'd.

In the winter months Alfred T. Haines lives at Hamilton with his wife and four children; in the summer the family lives in a little withewashed house built seventy or eighty years ago, within sound of the humming mill and the murmering river. It was built by the father of Alfred T. Haines in the early days of the struggle to plant a family in new groung. To the son and to his family and to Mrs. W. T. Fraser, of Cheltonian of England gives thanks for hospitality and help in assembling the historical facts in this little tale of a Canadian pioneer.

LAND OF VERDANT LOVELINESS

Cheltenham, Ontario the work of three generations of hardy men and women springing from that other Cheltenham so far away, as is lovely and peaceful a spot as I have seen in the province, well worth a visit from those who find pleasure in sylvan beauty.

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duplicate

Journal

Gloucestershire Echo. November 25, 1931.

CHELTONIAN FINDS A NEW HAVEN ACROSS THE SEA

Little Bit of Olde England in Canada.

By Sidney Norman.

Roaming around the Ontario countryside one day last summer, seeking temporary surcease from an urban pall of gloom, I came to a gentle eminence on a sparsely-travelled road and glimpsed a friendly sign, "Here Bide a Wee," above it, "C haltenham," just beyond elms. Instantly I was taken back to boyhood days in my native town--that other Cheltenham of antiquity, in the Olde England that o once was Merrie, where infant and school days were passed in careless ease and happiness.

The settings were beautiful, as nearly like the placid countryside of England as any I have seen in the more than forty years since, in optimistic youth, I turned my back on home and family to seek forturne in another land.

Since then I have travelled far and wide, seen much of Western transition from crude fromtier to modern civilisation. Nowhere have I enjoyed greater sense of peace than stole over me that day on an Ontario road; never has my memory been more active.

The bashful Chelt River peeping now and then from unexpected places as it winds its way through town.

I thought of the changes time has wrought, to me and to those I left behind; of the War and its heretage even worse than ~~then~~-war, and I thought of a hallowed spot I have never seen, where my own dear father and mother sleep.

53

Little Bit of Olde England in Canada. Cont'd.

BOYHOOD'S CARELESS HOURS

Then, retrospect flew further afield to nearby places of antiquity and exquisite beauty in which I had unappreciatively revelled in the days that are gone, the Devil's Chimney known and explored by every Cheltenham boy; the old cricket ground in the overgrown, abandoned quarry; the limpid spring and its rough-hewn trough behind our summer cottage. The Minchins and other bucolic tillers of the soil. And, beyond all that, spread out in a panorama of exquisite pastoral beauty, the green and brown patched valley of the Severn, with the Malvern Hills in the distance, dotted here and there with peaceful, sleeping hamlets--real England at her best. And its paper mill--a treat of industry in a garden of peace; and a hundred other glimpses of history and beauty of my own long ago.

THE NEW OLD TOWN

With such boyhood memories fast upon me, I heeded the call to "bide a wee" and passed on down the hill, through an avenue of elms and maples, into the new Cheltenham--itself well over 100 years old--a peacefull little hamlet nestling on the Credit River, at the foot of Caledon Hills. Along the mail street are comly little homes, with neat gardens and well-trimmed lawns, the general store, the inevitable modern filling station; the hotel, and the post office, in a dwelling back from the street. At the far end the winding Credit is bridged and then the road rises again on its northward way to Bellfountian, another beauty spot. Guarding both approaches, near the summits of either hill, are the ~~twin~~ hamlet's places of worship--the Presbyterian church and its little churchyard, passed on my way from the south, and the Baptist church, on the northern rise.

Little Bit of Olde England in Canada. Cont'd.

Midway within the village another road leads left to a second bridge across the river and round the willow-edged lake behing the dam, where power is generated for the Cheltenha m Grist Mill and the planing mill on the other side. Beyond the Credit unharnesse and laughing-free, ripples away with a song of gladness, sun-flecked and splashed through overhanging boughs, on its way to Lake Ontario, at Port Credit, 35 miles south and I5 miles from the c entre of Toronto.

FRAME OF SYLVAN BEAUTY

My introduction as a native of that other Cheltenham--over 3,000 miles away--proved an open sesame to the good people of this other garden town of loveliness, and it was easy to feel at home , breathing friednliness and peace that in my life has been rare.

My first "bide a wee" in the Valley of the Credit so inoculated me that I could but return for a second and more intimate visit. That was when the first frosts had breathed over the land and the foliage was taking on its kaleidoscopic symphony of ~~ri~~ rioting colours. The blazing maples of scarlet and burnt-orange stood ou againgt the more modest dying shades of the elems, the oaks, the poplars, the bass wood the butternuts, and the sweepingly graceful grey-green willows along the river banks.

In the orchards the leaves of the apple trees were turning to soft yellow, but to them still hung the luscious fruit in splashes of red, of russet, and of yellow, as temptingly as from the biblical t ee of old.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO. November 25, 1931.

Home in a New Land.

In these visits I met the grand and great grand children of that pioneer from old Cheltenham, who braved the dangers faced by all old settlers, and founded there, on the Credit's banks, an Ontario Cheltenham to remind him and those who followed of the place from which he came. It was back in 1816 that Charles Haines, sen., seized with a wanderlust, struck out with wife and three children across the Atlantic to the New World. The voyage, in a sailing vessel, took three months and three days. He landed at New York, but found it little to his liking. Remaining there about a year, he moved north to Little York, now Toronto, where his family was increased by one; but even then he had not found the land of his dreams. Could he have looked into the future he might have become rich with the growth of the coming centre of the Dominion's chief province. His descendants treasure the legend that he was offered a corner lot on Yonge and King streets, the business centre of the present metropolis, for 100 dollars, to be paid for in work at 3 dollars per day-a very high wage in those pioneer days. But he scornedthe offer, and being a millwright by trade, looked around for a place where he might build a grist mill of his own and grow up with the country.

Family Tree.

About that time, survey of the new township of Chinguacousy, in the county of Peel was completed, and

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO. November 25, 1931.

Home in a New Land. (con't).

studying it, the old Cheltonian saw the tracery of the Credit River. That looked as if it might hide the place of his dreams. To it, he and his oldest son, Charles junior, made their laborious way, guided only by the blazes of the survey party. It was the spot he had been seeking.

At that time the nearest grist mill was at Weston, a few miles north-west of Toronto. As the township drew settlers, a rough trail was worn down from Weston to to the Credit's bank, and over it, on human shoulders, went every pound of flour and other provisions needed by the pioneers. Later, the Haines family acquired a team of oxen, and thereafter hauled its supplies over a rought tote road hewn out of the forest.

Pioneer Trials and Hardships

It was in 1823 that the Haines family arrived at what is now Cheltenham, and the first few years were but a repitition of the trials and hardships that conquerors of this continent have always faced and always overcome. A few years later, sustenance became so scant that it was necessary to seek employment elsewhere, and for several months Charles, sen., was occupied at his trade, building a mill at Niagara Falls, a hundred miles away. His good wife, true mate of a pioneer, mean

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO. November 25, 1931.

Pioneer Trials and Hardships (con't).

while taught school in Toronto, leaving the children of whom there were by that time nine, in charge of the oldest son, to carry on as best they could. In those days Indians roamed the valley and paddled their canoes up the river to a meeting place in the meadow land; but they were friendly and gave no trouble; in fact, lent many a helping hand to the little band. Timber wolves, also numberous, were a source of danger but the youngsters, versed in the ways of the woddsman, had learned how to handle them.

Victory's Foundation Laid

Holding fast to his original dream of independence, Haines, sen., with his wages from Niagara Falls, augmented by the savings of his wife, started construction of a grist mill of logs, to contain one run of st nes. That was in 1827. It is said, in emphasis of his difficulties, that it took one year to cut the stones from a river outcrop and then two more months to haul them to the millsite with his oxen and place them in position. Meanwhile, the Credity had been dammed to provide power.

That was the real beginning of the Cheltenham of Ontario. Years later, a sawmill was built on the other side of the river, and from its primitive equipment came the lumber to build the little village that gradually shaped itself. Many years later, the grist mill, improved

THE CONSERVATOR, BRAMPTON Jan 7, 1932.

Cheltonian Finds New Haven Across The Sea

Prominent Old Country Journal, "The Gloucestershire Echo," Features Article from Pen of Sidney Norman, Widely Known Journalist, Describing Beauty of Cheltenham, Leading Peel County Village—Writer's Father Was Former Mayor of Cheltenham in England.

A most interesting article in reference to the pretty village of Cheltesham, appeared in a recent issue of "The Glaucestershire Echo." It came from the pen of Sidney Norman, internationally known journalist. The story, which was sub-headed "Little Bit of Olde England in Canada," carried two pictures, one of Cheltenham's main street, and another of a beauty spot on the Credit River. It read as follows: "Roaming around the Ontario countryside one day last summer, seeking temporary surcease from an urban pall of gloom, I came to a gentle eminence on a sparsely-travelled road and glimpsed a friendly sign, "Here Bide a Wee," above it, "Cheltenham," just beyond a little churchyard under spreading elms. Instantly I was taken back to boyhood days in my native town—that other Cheltenham of antiquity, in the Olde England that once was merrie, where infant and school days were passed in careless ease and happiness.

"The settings were beautiful, as nearly like the placid countryside of England as any I have seen in the more than forty years since, in optimistic youth, I turned my back on home and family to seek fortune in another land.

"Since then I have travelled far and wide, seen much of Western transition from crude frontier to modern civilization. Nowhere have I enjoyed greater sense of peace than stole over me that day on an Ontario road; never has my memory been more active.

Memory Turns Back

"My thoughts skimmed back the pages of Time and I saw once more the double-elm-avenued Promenade of the "Garden Town of England"; St. Mary's Church and the high-backed family pew; the old rambling home on Bayshill; the school on Prestbury-road, where I sat at the feet of learning; the High Street, with its neat little shops and the old Plough Hotel; the more pretentious Queen's Hotel, standing guard at the top of the Promenade; the Winter Garden, with the great glass roof, where in my day a never-to-be-forgotten circus wintered; the bashful Chelt River, peeping now and then from unexpected places as it winds its way through town.

"I thought of the changes time has wrought to me to those I left behind; of the War and its heritage even worse than war, and I thought of a hallowed spot I have never seen, where my own dear father and mother slept;

Boyhood's Careless Hours

"Then retrospect few further afield to nearby places of antiquity and exquisite beauty in which I had unappreciatively revelled in the days that are gone—the Cotswold Hills, of velvety green, cupping the old town with loving touch; Cleeve Cloud and the Devil's Chimney, known and explored by every Cheltenham boy; the old cricket ground in the overgrown, abandoned quarry; the limpid spring and its roughhewn trough behind our summer cottage; the grand old trees in the meadow nearby, where the nightingales trilled their nocturnal thanks; the Rising Sun Inn, and its quaint old tap-room; the Tower and its green lawns, and behind it, the thatched cottages of the Yeends, the Minchins and other bucolic tillers of the soil. And, beyond all that, spread out in a panorama of exquisite pastoral beauty, the green and brown patched alley of the Severn, with the Malvern Hills in the distance, dotted here and there with peaceful sleeping hamlets—real England at her best.

"And, peeping into memory's recesses even further, I saw once more the Severn Springs, where the Thames Begins it purling way to the Empire's capital and the open sea; Bourton-on-the-Water, with its picturesque little bridges spanning the rippling Wildrush; Winchcombe, and its paper mill—a threat of industry in a garden of peace; Gloucester and its wonderful cathedral—shrine of murdered Edward II; Tintern and Tewkesbuhy abbeys; Stratford-on-Avon, hallowed in Shakespear's name. and a hundred other glimpses of history and beauty of my own long ago.

The New Old Town

"With such boyhood memories fast upon me, I heeded the call to "bide a wee" and passed on down the hill through an avenue of elms and maples into the new Cheltenham—itself well over 100 years old—a peaceful little hamlet nestling on the Credit River, at the foot of Caledon Hills. Along the main street are comely little homes, with neat gardens and well-trimmed lawns, the general store, the inevitable modern filling station; the hotel, and the post-office, in a dwelling back from the street. At the far end the winding Credit is bridged and then the road rises again on its northward way to Belfountain, another beauty spot. Guarding both approaches, near the summits of either hill, are the hamlet's places of worship—the Presbyterian Church and its little churchyard, passed on my way from the south, and the Baptist Church, on the northern rise.

"Midway within the village another road leads left to a second bridge across the river and around the willow-edged lake behind the dam, where power is generated for the Cheltenham grist mill and the planing mill on the other side. Beyond, the Credit, unharnessed and laughing-free, ripples away with a song of gladness, sun-flecked and splashed through overhanging boughs, on its way to Lake Ontario, at Port Credit, 35 miles south and 15 miles from the centre of Toronto.

Frame of Sylvan Beauty

"My introduction as a native of miles away—proved an open sesame to the good people of this other garden town of loveliness and it was easy to feel at home, breathing friendliness and peace that in my life has been rare. Only in one other place have the same feeling gripped me—back on the Ben Norman Ranch, on the Little Spokane River, ten miles from Spokane, in the far Western State of Washington. There, when the gate clanged behind me, the same stealing sense of security swept over me.

"My first "bide a wee" in the Valley of the Credit so inoculated me that I could but return for a second and more intimate visit. That was when the first frosts had breathed over the land and the foliage was taking on its kaleidoscopic symphony of rioting colours. The blazing maples of scarlet and burnt-orange stood out against the more modest dying shades of the elms, the oaks, the poplars, the basswood, the butternuts, and the sweepingly graceful banks.

"In the orchards the leaves of the apple trees were turning to soft yellow, but to them still hung the luscious fruit in splashes of red, of russet and of yellow, as temptingly as from the biblical tree of old.

Home in a New Land

"In those visits I met the grand and great-grandchildren of that pioneer from old Cheltenham, who braved the dangers faced by all old settlers, and founded there, on the Credit's banks, an Ontario Cheltenham to remind him and those who followed of the place from which he came. It was back in 1816 that Charles Haines, Sen., seized with a wanderlust, struck out with wife and three children across the Atlantic to the New World. The voyage, in a sailing vessel, took three months and three days. He landed at New York, but found it little to his liking. Remaining there about a year, he moved north to Little York, now Toronto, where his family was increased by one; but even then he had not found the land of his dreams. Could he have looked into the future he might have become rich with the growth of the coming centre of the Dominion's chief province. His descendants treasure the legend that he was offered a corner lot on Yonge and King Streets, the business centre of the present metropolis, for 100 dollars, to be paid for in work at 3 dollars per day—a very high wage in those pioneer days. But he scorned the offer, and being a millwright by trade, looked around for a place where he might build a grist mill of his own and grow up with the country.

"About that time, survey of the new township of Chinguacousy, in the County of Peel, was completed, and studying it, the old Cheltonian saw the tracery of the Credit River. That looked as if it might hide the place of his dreams. To it, he and his oldest son, Charles, Jr., made their laborious way, guided only by the blazes of the survey party. It was the spot he had been seeking.

"At that time the nearest grist mill was at Weston, a few miles north-west of Toronto. As the town

(Continued on Page Twleve)

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General

MITCHELL & CO.'S GENERAL DIRECTORY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO AND GAZETEER OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL FOR 1866.

Page 437 CHELTENHAM

Pleasantly situed on the Credit River. Post office was first established in 1842, Mr. Allen, being the first appointed postmaster. Mr. Charles Haines, first settled in the village in 1822, and W. Henry bought the first lot in 1827, in 1828 Mr. Haines built the first grist mill of log. At the present time Mr. T. Haines is proprietor of a fine mill containing three run of stone, and capable of turning out 5,000 bbls. per year. There is a common school un the village, a Baptist church, and an Orange Lodge, which meets once a month. Daily mail. Population 200.

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MITCHELL & CO.'S GENERAL DIRECTORY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO AND GAZETEER OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL FOR 1866.

Page 517

Cheltenham copy

Industry - Hotel

LIVE AND LET LIVE

At The

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL

Cheltenham, C.W.

J. S. TRACY, PROPRIETOR

62

MITCHELL & CO.'S GENERAL DIRECTORY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO AND GAZETEER OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL FOR 1866.

Page 515

T. L. Mercer

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS

&c.,

CHELTENHAM, C. W.

All Goods sold at the lowest Cash Prices

The Brampton Times, July 3rd, 1868. L.F.

CHELTENHAM

Agriculture

FARM FOR SALE

For sale, the east half of lot No.26, on the third concession west of Centre Road, Township of Chinguacousy, containing 100 acres, about 90 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

The Farm is well cleared and is of excellent soil. There is a good well on it and some choice fruit trees.

Terms easy. Apply, if by letter, postpaid, Cheltenham Post Office, or on the premises.

Hugh Nesbitt,

Cheltenham, Feb. 13th, 1868.

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CHELTENHAM

The question is frequently asked: Did Cheltenham, in Peel county get its name from Cheltenham in England, and the answer is "yes". Members of the Haines family, with whose name the Canadian Cheltenham is always associated, came from the English Cheltenham, and claimed the place for their own, because of the resemblance between the place they had left, and the new home of their adoption. Cheltenham, Peel county, is surrounded by hills, the River Credit flowing between a lovely valley between two ranges of the Caledon (Laurentian) mountains. Cheltenham, England, also is surrounded by hills, the beautiful old city lying between their protective shoulders as does its little Canadian prototype.

Cheltenham, Canada, has a grist mill, two churches, a small sawmill and planing mill, two railways, with stations on either one, a large brickmaking plant, and the population of a prosperous, industrious and ambitious section of older Ontario.

A most interesting incident is related of the Haines who settled at Cheltenham. A stone for a mill was greatly desired, and it was necessary to go more than

D. H. Clarke,
Hamilton.

The first dam built in Cheltenham by the Haines family was a log one, and rather imperfect, so that water in some places gushed out through spaces between the logs. I had it from Mr. E. Haines himself, that during the season when trout were running up the river, they would leap from below and sometimes succeed in entering one of these crevices, and working their way up into the pond. More often, however, they would miss their objective, and fall back. The family took advantage of this and used to hang a bushel basket under one of these openings and in the morning would find it half full of fine trout.

a mile above the village to secure the right kind of stone. With the greatest difficulty, a huge stone was hewed and prepared, then dragged south with oxen, and months later, set in place for the nether stone of the mill, remaining in use for half a century. The first settlers found the material needs wonderfully supplied, in the flocks of wood pigeons that thronged the woods between the hills, and along the waterside. Game, such as bears and deer, were to be had for the hunting.

All that is changed now, of course. The best that civilization can offer is here for the taking. Telephones, telegraphs, wireless and radio, the automobile for pleasure and the truck and the tractor for business and for work, the steam cars for those so inclined. Cheltenham, Canada, nas come farther in 100 years than the grand old city for which she was named was able to come in a thousand years.

The Times Survey Atlas of the World.

name

	CHELTENHAM			
Cheltenham	Glos, Eng.	51.54 n.	2.4 e.	19 L 8
Cheltenham	Envs. Adelaide, S. Australia.	--	--	110 R 87

7.

1. Can
1. Eng
1 Australia

	CHELTENHAM			
Cheltenham	Victoria	37.59 s.	154.4 e.	107 L 57

"The Women's Institute, assisted by the township council, has put the concrete sidewalks on Main street."

As recently as 1928 a grist mill and a small planing mill as well as the brick plant were in operation in the village. The beauty of the place induced the board of the Valdal home for working women to establish their summer holiday hostel here.

Cheltenham has now easy access to two railroads; the River offers skating in winter and boating in summer; and there is an amusement park close by. There seems to be no reason why Cheltenham should not attract both as a place of business and a residential centre; and eventually attain an importance far beyond anything dreamed by its first founders.

"The Conservator." Feb. 28, 1918.

2nd copy

Storms

UNION AND CHELTENHAM.

Queer Incidents

Cheltenham

Monday night's wind was pronounced the "worst ever" in this locality. No worse damage has been reported than the blowing down of stooks, fences and the general disorganization of things around the barnyards. Ladies who had seized upon the fine Monday to get their washings out wished they had not been so precipitate. On Tuesday it was a question of "Where were the washings?" One lady rose at 3 a.m. to take in the clothes, but was unfortunate enough to find that the wind had torn many garments to shreds.

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Religion

CHELTENHAM MR. LYND

About 1890 a camp of the "Sons of Scotland was organized and J. L. Campbell was chosen chaplin.

CHELTENHAM

Mr. LYND

A well 90 feet deep was dug but the water was so impregnated with iron that it was of little use. When a pail was left full at night the bottom was covered brown in the morning.

The Conservator, October 7, 1920.

Cheltenham

The Valdal home is closed for the winter. This hostelry, maintained for the women of the city who do not know what a day free from hard work is, is one of the quiet spots in Ontario maintained by women whose motto is "Even as ye have done it unto the least of these."

Mrs Davidson acknd.

General

Meredith Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.
January 30, 1933.

A. T. Haines, Esq.,
Cheltenham,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Haines: Re Peel History

In the Conservator of October 7, 1920, I find the following article:

> "The Valdal home is closed for the winter. This hostelry, maintained for the women of the city who do not know what a day free from hard work is, is one of the quiet spots in Ontario maintained by women whose motto is "Even as ye have done it unto the least of these."

This item is headed Cheltenham.

Can you give me details regarding this home?

When was it founded, and by whom?

Samaritan Club

Is it maintained by a religious body?

Not now here. It was operated by the Samaritan Club for about two years. ~~It is~~ Its property is now owned by Mr George Townsend

Is ~~there any charge for admission, or is it free~~?

During what months of the year is it open?

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A. T. H. - 2.

Is it still in existence?

No. It continues at Bolton Out under Damnation Club

How many women does it accommodate?

What are the conditions of admittance?

I have left space for the insertion of your answers if you will be so kind as to give me the information I require.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. B.

Wm. Perkins Bull

WPB/NS

It was named Sudbrook Home after some young girl who had left some money for such purpose

I think it Hardly worth while mentioning it

A. T. H.

"The Conservator" March 4, 1920.

Cheltenham

The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mothersill in the calamity which befell them on Sunday last. The splendid barns and buildings which were a landmark in this section fell before the devouring flames and the loss is a heavy one estimated at not less than $15,000. with an insurance of about $6500.00. Mr. Mothersill and his hired man were working about the barn. Mrs. Mothersill had gone to pump some water, when Ross, standing beside the gasoline engine noticed smoke and immediately summoned his employer. Both did all in their power to stay the flames but the barn was a raging furnace in a very few minutes.

Copied from small typewritten sheets. Nov. 21/36.

Cheltenham.

Another general store was kept by Mr. Ed. Harris, a post office was kept by Mr. Rainey. The nearest doctor lived at Claude, four miles away. Mr. Simon Fraser kept the blacksmith shop, where much news of the village and district was exchanged

The main street ran north and south, being the 3rd line west in the township. On opposite hills at either extremity stood two churches with the minister's home close by. Both of brick, and sheds near by for horses when their owners were worshipping in the churches. On the north hill stood the Baptist church where the Doctrine of "Immersion" was loyally preached. This subject was the theme of many a sermon and many private discussions among neighbors. On the south hill stood the Presbyterian church with manse close by. A well 90 feet deep was dug but the water was so impregnated with iron that it was of little use. When a pail was left full at night the bottom was covered brown in the morning. These churches received their membership from a radius of about four miles. Four miles North East a church was at Inglewood, four miles